

Expanse, 2·3 in. (Spec. ex White Nile. Consul Petherick; Mus. Brit.).

The collection in the Natural History Museum contains two males from Wadelai (collected in the months of March and April, 1887, by the late Emin Pasha), and the female above described, from the White Nile.

26. *A. CABIRA*, *Hopff*.—*a*. March from Usoga to Nandi; April, 1900.

27. *A. DICE*, *Drury*.—*a*. Wadelai; January–March, 1900.

28. *A. INSIGNIS*, *Distant*.—*a*. March from Usoga to Nandi; April, 1900.

29. *A. PENELEOS*, *Ward*.—*a-c*. March from Usoga to Nandi; April, 1900.

30. *A. POMPONIA*, *Grose Smith*.—*a*. Unyoro; March, 1900.

31. *A. NEOBULE*, *Doubl. & Hewits*.—*a*. March from Usoga to Nandi; April, 1900.

32. *A. PUDORINA*, *Staud*.—*a*, ♂. March from Usoga to Nandi; April, 1900.

33. *A. NATALICA*, *Boisd*.—*a-c*, ♂. March from Usoga to Nandi; April, 1900.

34. *A. CÆCILIA* (*Fabr.*).—*a-c*, ♂ ♀. March from Usoga to Nandi; April, 1901. *d*, ♂. Wadelai; January–March, 1900.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEA RHYNCHOTALIA.—No. 5.

By G. W. KIRKALDY, F.E.S.

Fam. GERRIDÆ.

✓ *HYDROMETRA AGENOR*, sp. nov.

Brownish castaneous, a narrow median longitudinal very pale bluish grey line on pronotum, apical margin of pronotum black. Antennæ (except pallid base of first segment), apex of head, &c., black. Abdomen above shining black, connexivum flavo-stramineous, extero-lateral margin narrowly black. Abdomen beneath pale flavous, except the dark genital segments. Legs pale flavo-fuscous, tarsi and apices of femora and of tibiæ black. Elytra lurid, nervures black. Rostrum reaching to eyes, but not beyond; antennæ equal to about two-thirds of insect's length; antecular part of head more than twice as long as the postocular; head somewhat dilated at apex, scarcely so at base; antecular part of head four times as long as first segment of antennæ, third more than twice as long as the fourth, four times as long as the second, which is two-thirds longer than the first. Apex of anterior femur scarcely reaching to apex of head. ♂. Long. 13½ mill.

Hab. ECUADOR, Guayaquil (colln. Montandon).

Allied to *H. caraiba*, Guérin, but separable by the proportions of the antennæ, &c.

HYDROMETRA NAIADES, nom. nov.

= *H. mentor*, Champion, nec White.

Besides unimportant colour differences, Champion mentions "anteocular portion (of head) about twice as long as the post-ocular portion," while White describes *H. mentor* as "anteocular part not quite once and a half as long." As this proportion of the head is one of the most important characters in the specific differentiation of *Hydrometra*, it is impossible, at present at least, to retain the name *mentor* for Champion's species. White's type is unfortunately lost or destroyed, as is also that of *H. metator*.

RHEUMATOMETRA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Kallistometra*, Kirk., and *Halobatopsis*, Bianchi, but differing by the proportions of the antennæ, legs, &c.

Suboval; antennæ short, subequal to the pronotum in the winged form; first segment shorter than the other three together, fourth fusiform, one-fourth longer than the third. Apical segment of anterior tarsi three or fourth times as long as the basal; posterior femora a little longer than tibiæ and tarsi together; intermediate legs very long, tibiæ longer than femora, which are a trifle longer than tarsi.

Macropterous form: Pronotum slightly convex, rounded posteriorly. Elytra long, extending far beyond apex of abdomen.

Apterous form: Pronotum short, transverse.

R. PHILARETE, sp. nov.*

Velvety black; base of first segment of antennæ, a large spot in the middle of the anterior lobe of pronotum, lateral margins of the nota, the connexivum above, coxæ (in part), &c., bright luteo-flavous. Male anterior femora and tibiæ strongly curved and somewhat incrassate. Female anterior femora and tibiæ only slightly, if at all, curved or incrassate. Long. (to apex of abdomen), ♂ $2\frac{1}{4}$ mill., ♀ $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.; lat. ♂ $1\frac{1}{8}$ mill., ♀ $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ mill.; long. to apex of elytra, ♀ 6 mill.

Hab. AUSTRALIA, Victoria, Alexandria (collns. Montandon and Kirkaldy).

MICROVELIA STELLATA, sp. nov.

Apparently allied to *M. albonotata*, Champion, but that species is described as not having the vertex longitudinally sulculate, and the colouring is somewhat different.

Elongate. Black; basal half of first antennal segment, basal three-fourths of femora pale flavescent. Anterior margin of pronotum (entirely) fulvous. Antennæ, elytra, and legs dark sienna-brown, the

* I have a revision of the Gerridæ in progress, where these and other forms will be described in more detail.

elytra being largely silvery white basally; there are also seven or eight much smaller silvery spots from base to apex. Beneath black, connexiva fulvous. First segment of antennæ distinctly longer than second, fourth a little longer than third, which is one-fourth longer than second. Pronotum not carinate medianly. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.; lat. 0.85 mill.

Hab. ECUADOR, Guayaquil (collns. Montandon and Kirkaldy).

FAM. PYRRHOCORIDÆ.

ASTEMMA (DYSDERCUS) MIMUS (*Say*).

JAMAICA (C. B. Taylor).

FAM. MIRIDÆ.

MAKUA, gen. nov.

Belongs to div. *Capsaria*, Reuter.

Macropterous form: Impunctate, pronotum slightly rugulose. Vertex immarginate, not sulcate. Head strongly declivous, about as long as high; clypeus confluent with the front, but well separated. Rostrum not reaching beyond intermediate coxæ. First segment of antennæ extending well beyond apex of head, distinctly shorter than the pronotum. Pronotal collar shorter than width of second antennal segment at base. Pronotum slightly transverse. Scutellum somewhat convex. Corium without supplementary nervures; cuneus longer than wide at base. Greater membranous areole angulate-rotundate. Posterior femora short, not nearly reaching apex of abdomen, shortly hairy; tibiæ with spiny bristles.

M. PSOLE, sp. nov.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, connexivum, ventral surface, and legs sordid luteo-testaceous; pubescence whitish. Eyes, two basal segments of antennæ, tarsi, and apex of rostrum blackish. Clavus and corium (interiorly) dark purplish brownish; pronotum laterally smoky. Corium intero-apically sanguineous, membrane dilute smoky, nervures sanguineous. Clypeus and narrow sublateral stripe on sterna sanguineous. Vertex about three-fifths wider than an eye, rounded apically (as seen from above); second segment of antennæ three times as long as first, and twice as long as pronotum (excluding collar). Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill., lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

MOZAMBIQUE, Rikatla.

PLEXARIS, gen. nov.

Belongs to *Capsaria*, Reut.

Strongly punctured. Head large, distinctly wider than half the base of pronotum. Vertex immarginate. Eyes not widely divergent apically. Second segment of antennæ slightly incrassate apically. Rostrum not reaching as far as posterior coxæ. Pronotum widely sinuate at the base, latero-posterior angles acute, base nearly four times as wide as the collar, lateral margins straight, widely diverging. Collar very slightly wider than the vertex at base. Scutellum convex.

Cuneus deeply incised, major areole of membrane widely rounded apically. Posterior femora short, not nearly reaching to apex of abdomen; first segment of posterior tarsi distinctly shorter than the second, third the longest.

Allied to *Deracecoris*. Stal, but distinguished by the large head, &c.

P. SATURNIDES, sp. nov.

Suboval; more or less shining black above and below; a triangular spot at base of vertex posterior to eyes, an elongate spot on vertex, middle third of second segment of the antennæ, postero-lateral margins of pronotum, a spot in middle of apical margin of pronotum, and the tarsi testaceous; a longitudinal narrow stripe on middle of basal half of pronotum fulvous. Tibiæ annulate alternately with black and white. Rostrum fusco-testaceous, apically black. Membrane hyaline, with a median curved band and the nervures black. Long. 5 mill., lat. 2 mill.

Hab. NATAL, Howick.

MEGINOE, gen. nov.

Belongs to *Capsaria*.

Subelongate; not (or only superficially) punctured. Scutellum rugose-punctured. Head strongly declivous. Vertex immarginate, very narrowly longitudinally sulcate, a little impressed subtransversely near the base. Clypeus somewhat prominent, not forming a continuous curve with the head. Eyes large, contiguous with pronotum, extending almost to internal margins of rostrum, second as long as high (in profile), posterior margin sinuately emarginate (in profile). Antennæ inserted almost at middle of eye (in profile). First segment of rostrum reaching to about the middle of prosternum, fourth segment extending beyond posterior coxæ. Pronotum one-half wider than head and eyes, base two and three-quarter times as wide as collar; one-third longer than length of head (profile); base subsinuately rounded widely; two small sharply marked rounded tuberculate callosities; lateral margins not reflexed. Collar somewhat narrow. Stink-orifices large, suboval, subauriculate. Major areole of membrane narrowly rounded apically. Cuneus longer than broad at base.

Not very closely allied to any other genus.

M. HOVANA, sp. nov.

Hairy and pubescent. Head pale serdid flavous, multistriate subrotundately, and clouded transversely with sanguineous. Pronotum pale luteo-flavous, mottled with brownish. Two subconfluent dark brown blotches in the middle of the basal margin of the pronotum; callosities black. Three apical segments of rostrum and the stink-orifices testaceous. Scutellum blackish brown, posterior angles pallid. Elytra fuscous, cuneus blackish brown, a broad curved pale yellow band across the middle. Membrane hyaline, fumate, nervures fuscous. Underneath pale fusco-fulvous, darkening laterally. Eyes prominent, each as wide as—or a little wider than—vertex between them. Vertex

(as seen from above) rounded anteriorly. ♀. Long. 7 mill., lat. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mill.

Hab. MADAGASCAR, Diego Suarez.

GUTRIDA, gen. nov.

Belongs to *Capsaria*.

Suboval; glabrous, abdomen above, &c., sparsely pubescent; pronotum and elytra punctured. Vertex marginate. Head vertical, about twice as wide (in profile) as high. Eyes (profile) more than one-half of the length of the head; first segment of antennæ extending beyond apex of head, inserted within the apical margin of the eyes. First segment of rostrum very short, reaching a little beyond base of head. Eyes contiguous with pronotum. Pronotum declivous, not or only very slightly callose anteriorly; base widely rounded (subsINUATELY), more than two and a half times as wide as the length of the first segment of antennæ, about four times as wide as collar, not quite twice as wide as head and eyes together. Lateral margins of elytra a little rounded, apical margin of corium extero-laterally reaching somewhat beyond base of cuneus, the latter a little declivous; membranal nervures angulately rotundate apically. Posterior femora not much stouter than the other pairs. Tarsi with bristly spines.

G. GABONIA, sp. nov.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum flavous, a subbasal elongate blackish brown spot in the middle. Eyes red-brown. Anterior angles of scutellum fumate. Elytra pale sordid yellowish, lateral margins of clavus widely dark, apical margin of corium clouded irregularly with brownish. Base and apex of cuneus blackish brown, membranal nervures fuscous. Head rounded apically (seen from above). Long. 6 mill., lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. GABOON (ex coll. Montandon).

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

GONEPTERYX RHAMNI, AB.—Mr. Sabine, of Erith, has kindly sent for inspection an example of *G. rhamni*, which is apparently a female, but the fore wings are tinged with the male colour, especially at the base and on the costal and hind marginal areas; the hind wings are very similar in colour to those of the male. The specimen was taken this year in the New Forest by Mr. L. W. Newman.

LYCÆNA CORYDON AB.—Ground colour of all the wings blackish. Fore wings have a black centred white discal spot and a series of six quadrate white spots on the submarginal area; the latter are dusted with black atoms, especially the lower three of the series, and are traversed by an interrupted, blackish, diffuse line extending from the inner margin to the third spot; the basal and central areas are heavily dusted with blue scales. The markings on the hind wings are some-